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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SUGHRUE MION ZINN MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20037-3223

EXAMINER

SALL, EL HADJI MALICK

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 04/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/939,691	Applicant(s) MICHELSENS ET AL.	
	Examiner El Hadji M. Sall	Art Unit 2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5 and 8-10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 7 and 11-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

MC

1. **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the correspondence filed on February 11, 2005.

Claims 1-17 are pending out of which claims 5 and 8-10 are cancelled. Claims 1-4, 6-7 and 11-17 represent special gateway for multimedia networks.

2. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-4, 6-7 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ofek U.S. 6,259,695 in view of Mayes et al. U.S. 5,793,763.

Ofek teaches the invention substantially as claimed including packet telephony scheduling with common reference.

As to claim 1, Ofek teaches a communications network comprising:

an originating Real Time Data over IP host (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "originating real time" is real time from voice over the internet protocol));

a terminating Real Time Data over IP host (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "terminating real time" is real time to voice over the internet protocol));

communication control means for at least receiving information relating to the communication (column 9, lines 14-23, Ofek discloses the controller 81 stores the data packets and digital samples (i.e. "receiving information related to the communication");

a first communication forwarding means of the terminating real time data over IP host (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "terminating real time" is real time to voice over the internet protocol));

a second communication forwarding means of the originating real time data over IP host (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "originating real time" is real time from voice over the internet protocol));

Ofek fails to teach explicitly translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address.

However, Mayes teaches security system for network address translation systems. Mayes teaches translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address (figures 3 and 5 (i.e. packets can be translated to static address or dynamic address, then by switching item 214 with item 212 of figure 5, the static or "fixed" address will become dynamic address); column 13, lines 23-25, Mayes discloses inbound packets that are not destined for static translation slots may be destined for dynamic translation slots (i.e. "fixed IP address" could be translated to "dynamic IP address"); column 1, lines 25-67, Mayes discloses using NAT, a local host wishing to access the internet receives a temporary IP address (i.e. "dynamic address").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ofek in view of Mayes to provide translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address. One would be motivated to do so to allow automatic assignment of IP address to a client station in a TCP/IP network.

As to claim 2, Ofek teaches the network according to claim 1, wherein at least part of the network between the communication forwarding means and one of the Real Time Data over IP hosts is a Real Time Data over network (column 18, lines 61-65, Ofek discloses the data packet can contain real time streams the data packet may be routed to its destination).

As to claim 3, Ofek teaches the network according to claim 2, further comprising a plurality of communication forwarding means, wherein each of the Real Time Data over IP hosts is connected to a selected one of the communication forwarding means (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery);

As to claim 4, Ofek teaches the network according to claim 1.

Ofek fails to teach explicitly that each communication forwarding means includes translation means for translating an external reference of one or both of the hosts into an internal reference.

However, Mayes teaches a translation means (figure 2, item 32, column 1, lines 5-8, Mayes discloses translation systems for mapping local IP addresses used by hosts on a private network to global unique address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ofek in view of Mayes to provide each communication forwarding means includes translation means for translating an external reference of one or both of the hosts into an internal reference. One would be motivated to do so to allow local hosts in an enterprise network to share global IP addresses (see abstract).

As to claim 6, Ofek teaches the network according to claim 1, wherein the communication forwarding means further comprises tracking means for measuring at least one predefined parameter related to the communication and the communication forwarding means comprises transmitting means for transmitting the measured value to a selected data receiver (column 5, lines 29-31, Ofek discloses a system and method for transmitting and forwarding packets over a packet switching network; column 5, lines 62-65, Ofek discloses The time interval in which a switch forwards a specific packet is determined by the packet's pipe-ID, the time it reaches the switch, and the current value of the common time reference (i.e. the current value of the time reference is "a parameter related to the communication)).

As to claim 7, Ofek teaches the network according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the Real Time Data over IP hosts comprises message means for transmitting a message to the communication control means to indicate that a communication session is in progress (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over

packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic comprises "message means to indicate that a communication session is in progress));

As to claim 11, Ofek teaches a method of controlling communication on a communications network comprising an origination Real Time Data over IP host and a terminating Real Time Data over IP host between which communication is to be effected and a communication control means for receiving information relating to the communication, wherein the method comprises:

transmitting at least some data from the originating Real Time Data over IP host to a first communication forwarding means (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "terminating real time" is real time to voice over the internet protocol));

transmitting at least some data from the terminating Real Time Data over IP host to a second communication forwarding means (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "originating real time" is real time from voice over the internet protocol));

Ofek fails to teach explicitly translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address, and provides the dynamic IP address to the originating or terminating real time data over IP host.

However, Mayes teaches translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address (figures 3 and 5 (i.e. packets can be translated to static address or dynamic address, then by switching item 214 with item 212 of figure 5, the static or "fixed" address will become dynamic address); column 13, lines 23-25, Mayes discloses inbound packets that are not destined for static translation slots may be destined for dynamic translation slots (i.e. "fixed IP address" could be translated to "dynamic IP address"); column 1, lines 25-67, Mayes discloses using NAT, a local host wishing to access the internet receives a temporary IP address (i.e. "dynamic address").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ofek in view of Mayes to provide translation means for translating fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address to conceal the fixed IP address, and provides the dynamic IP address to the originating or termination real time over IP host. One would be motivated to do so to allow automatic assignment of IP address to a client station in a TCP/IP network.

using the communication forwarding means to direct communication between the Real Time Data over IP hosts (column 5, lines 29-31, Ofek discloses a system and method for transmitting and forwarding packets over a packet switching network ("real time data")); and

sending information relating to the communication from the communication forwarding means to the communication control means (column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet

Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. carrying streams of real time traffic to/from VoIP gateways or "sending information" from one communication means to another"));

Claims 12-17 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 1-4, 6-7 and 11 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

4. *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments filed 01/19/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As to claim 1, 11 and 12, applicant argues that Ofek and Mayes fail to teach or suggest at least first and second translation means for translating fixed IP addresses or real time data over IP hosts into dynamic IP addresses to conceal the fixed IP addresses, and exchanging the dynamic IP addresses, recited in claim 1 and included in claim 4. At best, the combination of Ofek and Mayes et al. discloses the conversion of a fixed IP address into a dynamic IP address in one direction only. There is no disclosure in the combination of Ofek and Mayes et al. of the conversion and exchange of dynamic IP addresses between two IP hosts.

In regards to the above point, examiner respectfully disagrees, and further Ofek in combination of Mayes teaches first and second translation means for translating fixed IP

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addresses or real time data over IP hosts into dynamic IP addresses to conceal the fixed IP addresses, and exchanging the dynamic IP addresses.

Column 3, lines 21-25, Ofek discloses virtual pipe that carry streams of real time traffic to/from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateways over packet switching networks with timely forwarding and delivery (i.e. "terminating real time" and "originating real time" are equivalent to: real time to/from voice over the internet protocol).

Column 13, lines 23-25, Mayes discloses inbound packets that are not destined for static translation slots may be destined for dynamic translation slots (i.e. "fixed IP address" could be translated to "dynamic IP address"); column 1, lines 25-67, Mayes discloses using NAT, a local host wishing to access the internet receives a temporary IP address (i.e. "dynamic address").

Features such as the conversion and exchange of dynamic IP addresses between two IP hosts is not in the claims.

5. Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-4010.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

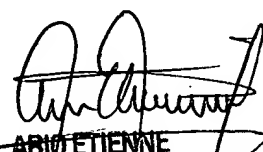
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El Hadji Sall

Patent Examiner

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ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100